

REMARKS

Claims 1-26 are currently pending in the application. Claims 1, 10, 14 and 22 are independent claims and claims 2-9, 11-13, 15-21, and 23-26, respectively, depend from the independent claims. The Applicants request reconsideration of the claims in light of the following remarks.

On page 2 of the Office Action, claims 1-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Jamtgaard et al., US Patent 6,430,624 B1 "Jamtgaard" in view of Scott et al., US Patent 5,675,752 "Scott". Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections for at least the following reasons.

First, the rejections, as set forth above, recite Jamtgaard in view of Scott, indicating that Jamtgaard is the primary reference and that Scott is to be used to modify the teaching of Jamtgaard. However, on page 3 of the Office Action, the teachings of Scott are laid out first and Jamtgaard is apparently being used to modify the Scott reference. The Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection is backward, contradictory, and difficult to understand in its present form. The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection because the rejection is improper for the reason set forth above.

Second, after careful comparison of the previous Office Action (mailed August 13, 2002) and the instant Office Action (mailed January 8, 2004), the Applicants respectfully submit that the two Office Actions are nearly identical. The Applicants respectfully assert that no substantial new argument has been provided in the instant Office Action over the previous Office Action, and that the response to the Applicants previous arguments is silence. The Applicants respectfully assert that a word by word comparison of the two Office Actions reveals that the previous Office Action only differs from the instant Office Action by a very insignificant amount of words. The previous Office Action appears to be a template for which the following are sprinkled to create the instant Office Action.

Page 2 of both Office Actions are identical to the last line, where the Sugiarto reference has merely been replaced by the Scott reference.

On page 3, the instant Office Action merely differs from the previous Office Action as follows;

on line 1, Sugiarto has been changed to Scott;
end of line 3 and beginning of line 4 has been changed from (see col. 3, lines 24-57) to (see col. 8, lines 17-59);
line 6 has been changed from (see col. 4, lines 11-59) to (see col. 11, lines 5-63);
end of line 7 and beginning of line 8 has been changed from (see col. 6, lines 11-65) to (see col. 13, lines 5-47);
on line 8, Sugiarto has been changed to Scott; and
the last three lines of page 3, after the word Jamtgaard, have been changed.
Even the double space error “ “ in the middle of line 14 between the word “provide” and the words “a rule” is identical between the two documents.

On page 4, the instant Office Action merely differs from the previous Office Action as follows;

on lines 1, 3, and 15 Sugiarto has been changed to Scott;
line 2 has been changed from (see col. 7, lines 48-67) to (see col. 14, lines 10-54);
end of line 4 and beginning of line 5 has been changed from (see col. 4, lines 12-54) to (see col. 18, lines 15-55); and
end of line 16 and beginning of line 17 has been changed from (see col. 20, lines 20-67) to (see col. 19, lines 1-59).

On page 5, the instant Office Action merely differs from the previous Office Action as follows:

end of line 11 and beginning of line 12 has been changed from Jamtgaard (see col. 17, lines 22-67 and col. 18, lines 1-40) to Scott (see col. 21, lines 10-67 and col. 22, lines 16-56).

Pages 6 and 7 are identical between the two Office Actions.

Even the date on page 7 was not changed between the two Office Actions, i.e., both Office Actions provide a date of examination of August 6, 2003. The Applicants respectfully assert that neither a proper first examination nor a proper re-examination have been received, as required by statute, documented above in detail.

By law, an applicant is entitled to at least two examinations of a patent application: an initial examination under 35 U.S.C. § 131; and a re-examination under 35

U.S.C. § 132. The Applicants respectfully assert that the instant patent application has received neither as documented above.

Therefore, because the instant patent application has received neither a proper examination nor a proper re-examination, as required by statute, as documented above, the Applicants respectfully request that the next Office Action be made NON-FINAL and any rejections in the subsequent Office Action be made specific in order that the Applicants may be provided with at least a fair opportunity to respond to the rejections.

The Applicants also submit that the rejections set forth in both Office Actions lack specificity, that is, both Office Actions fail to particularly indicate where in the cited references that a suggested teaching can be found. Applicants respectfully submit that merely suggesting a teaching exists in all 67 lines in a particular column or within the four corners of a figure, or the reference itself, is inadequate to provide sufficient indication of where exactly a particular teaching lies. This lack of specificity in making rejections results in making the Applicants' task of responding to the rejections very difficult.

Therefore, because the rejections in both Office Actions lack specificity, the Applicants respectfully request that the next Office Action be made NON-FINAL and any subsequent rejections be made specific in order that the Applicants may be provided with at least a fair opportunity to respond to the rejections.

According to the Office Action, Scott discloses all of the features of Applicants' claim 1 except a rule generator for generating a set of transformation rules for transforming source content into result content according to selective placement. Applicants agree that Scott fails to disclose the above-mentioned feature, however Applicants respectfully assert that Scott also fails to disclose additional features set forth in independent claim 1. Specifically, Applicants assert that Scott also fails to disclose the following features which are set forth in claim 1.

The Office Action is silent (see lines 4 and 5 of page 3 of the Office Action) regarding a specific location where an analyzer for identifying separate elements within a source content and assigning an identifier to each element may be found in Scott. After careful review of the Scott

reference, the Applicants respectfully submit that Scott fails to disclose the teaching anywhere within the four corners of the reference.

Further, according to the Office Action (see lines 6-8 on page 3 of the Office Action), Scott discloses an application device for applying the transformation rules to the source content requested by the content receiving device in col. 13, lines 5-47. After careful review of col. 13, lines 5-47, and additionally, the respective entirety of the Scott reference, the Applicants respectfully submit that Scott fails to disclose the teaching anywhere within the four corners of the reference.

In the Scott reference at col. 13, lines 5-47, Scott merely discloses standard windows editing functions as follows: line 7, “an undo function”; line 13, “a standard windows “cut” function”; line 19, “a standard windows copy function”; line 28, “a standard windows “paste” function”; lines 30-31, “a delete function”; line 36, “the “find” function”; and line 42 “a “replace” command”. The Applicants respectfully submit that Scott does not disclose an application device for applying the transformation rules to the source content requested by the content receiving device.

Further, as admitted in the Office Action, Scott fails to disclose a rule generator for generating a set of transformation rules for transforming source content into result content. The Applicants respectfully assert that because Scott fails to disclose the rule generator and the set of transformation rules, Scott also fails to disclose the application device for applying the rules. Because Scott fails to disclose generating a set of transformation rules for transforming source content into result content, the Applicants respectfully assert that Scott is incapable of disclosing a device for applying the generated transformation rules to the source content.

Because Scott fails to disclose at least the above recited features set forth in independent claim 1, Applicants assert that claim 1 is therefore allowable over Scott.

The following arguments, directed toward Jamtgaard, are nearly identical to the arguments presented in the previous Office Action response. The Applicants submit that the Office Action failed to provide any responsive argument directed toward the Applicants

discussion of Jamtgaard. The following arguments are included to provide a more complete record.

The Applicants respectfully assert that Jamtgaard fails to remedy the deficiencies of Scott. Jamtgaard, even if combined with Scott, at least fails to disclose an analyzer for identifying separate elements within a source content and assigning an identifier to each element. Jamtgaard, in contrast to the Applicants' claimed analyzer, discloses an intelligent harvester to intelligently grab user specific content from a site (col. 5, lines 29-40). Jamtgaard at least does not disclose any device which identifies separate elements within source content and assigns an identifier to the elements.

Because Scott and Jamtgaard, alone or in combination, fail to disclose every feature set forth in Applicants' independent claim 1, the Applicants respectfully assert that claim 1 is allowable over the proposed combination of references. The Applicants request that the rejection of claim 1 over the proposed combination of references be withdrawn.

Claims 2-9 were also rejected as being obvious over the proposed combination of Scott and Jamtgaard. However, in light of the above recited deficiencies of the proposed references, alone or combined, with respect to claim 1, Applicants respectfully assert that rejection of claims 2-9 are now moot and that the claims are allowable over the cited references. The Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of claims 2-9 be withdrawn.

Regarding claim 10, beginning at the last two lines of page 4 and continuing through line 6 of page 5, the Office Action again suggests that claim 10 differs from claim 1 in that "a web page editor running on the at least one design station, whereby a source web page is retrieved and the layout of a result web page is formed according to the different device capabilities; and a rule generator associated with the web page editor for generating a set of transform rules to convert the source page to the result page, the transform rules being communicated to the at least one proxy server device, wherein the web enabled devices request information from the at least one web site through the at least one proxy server which applies the transform rules to the requested information" which the Office Action suggests reads on Jamtgaard (see col. 14, lines 4-67 and figures 2-3).

The Applicants respectfully disagreed with the above recited assertion in the previous Office Action response. The Office Action was silent in responding to the Applicants argument in the instant Office Action. The Applicants maintain disagreement with the above assertion. The Applicants respectfully disagree that claim 10 differs from claim 1 merely by the features suggested in the Office Action and asserts that claim 10 should be interpreted based upon its own recited features. However, in response to the proposed rejection of claim 10, Applicants assert that because the proposed combination fails to disclose every element set forth in Applicants' claim 1 (see remarks above), then claim 10, which recites additional and different features beyond those recited in claim 1, is also allowable over the proposed combination of references.

Further, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 10 is also different from the proposed combination of references for at least the following reasons. Claim 10 recites, among other features, at least one proxy server and at least one design station in communication with the at least one proxy server, wherein web enabled devices request information from at least one web site through the at least one proxy server which applies the transform rules to the requested information.

In contrast, Jamtgaard merely discloses a translation server allowing content providers to deliver their content (in different formats) to one or more different information appliances without needing to reformat, re-author or rebuild an existing website in order to deliver it to the different information appliances using different communications formats.

Applicants respectfully assert that Jamtgaard teaches away from the Applicants' claimed invention because Jamtgaard teaches a translation server allowing delivery of content without needing reformatting, etc. whereas the Applicants set forth at least one proxy server which applies the transform rules to the requested information (i.e., content). Thus, Jamtgaard teaches away from the Applicants' claimed invention.

Further, Jamtgaard fails to disclose the recited structures for performing a transformation rule application, i.e., a design station in communication with a proxy server wherein information requests are applied through the proxy server and the proxy server applies the transform rules to the requested information (i.e., content).

For at least the reasons presented above, the Applicants assert that Jamtgaard and Scott, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose each and every feature set forth in independent claim 10. Claim 10 is therefore allowable over the proposed combination of references and Applicants request that the rejection of claim 10 be withdrawn.

Claims 11-13 were also rejected as being obvious over the proposed combination of Scott and Jamtgaard. However, in light of the above recited deficiencies of the proposed combination of references with respect to claim 10, the Applicants assert that rejection of claims 11-13 are now moot and that the claims are allowable over the cited references. The Applicants request that the rejection of claims 11-13 be withdrawn.

Regarding claim 14, in the paragraph in the middle of page 5, lines 8-12, the Office Action suggests that claim 14 merely differs from claims 1 and 10 in that “a first display area for displaying the source content; a second display are for displaying the result content, a set of graphical tools whereby the source content can be graphically moved with the tools from the first are to the second area to form a result layout” which the Office Action suggests reads on Jamtgaard (see col. 17, lines 22-67 and col. 18, lines 1-40).

The Applicants respectfully disagreed with the above recited assertion in the previous Office Action response. The Office Action was silent in responding to the Applicants argument in the instant Office Action. The Applicants maintain disagreement with the above assertion. Applicants respectfully disagree that claim 14 differs from claims 1 and 10 merely by the features suggested in the Office Action and asserts that instead claim 14 should be interpreted based upon its own recited features.

However, in response to the proposed rejection of claim 14, Applicants assert that because the proposed combination fails to disclose every element set forth in Applicants’ claims 1 and 10 (see remarks above), then claim 14, which recites additional and different features beyond those recited in claims 1 and 10, is also allowable over the proposed combination of references.

Further, Applicants submit that claim 14 is also different from the proposed combination of references for at least the following reasons. Claim 14 recites, among other features, at least a

rule generator for generating a set of transformation rules, the rules being formed according to a set of graphical tools.

In contrast to the Applicants' claimed invention, Jamtgaard discloses a layout engine iterating through a relational tree structure building cards for an appropriate screen size for a target device (col. 17, lines 54-57). Jamtgaard is different than the Applicants' claimed invention because Jamtgaard discloses a layout engine whereas the Applicants set forth a rule generator.

Further, Jamtgaard discloses iterating through a relational tree structure whereas the Applicants set forth generating a set of transformation rules. Additionally, Jamtgaard discloses building cards for an appropriate screen size for a target device whereas Applicants set forth forming rules according to a set of graphical tools. Jamtgaard fails to at least disclose the above recited features in Applicants' claim 14. The Office Action has failed to suggest any similarities between Scott and the features recited in Applicants' claim 14.

For at least the reasons presented above, Applicants assert that Jamtgaard and Scott, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose each and every feature set forth in independent claim 14. Claim 14 is therefore allowable over the proposed combination of references and Applicants request that the rejection of claim 14 be withdrawn.

Claims 15-21 were also rejected as being obvious over the proposed combination of Scott and Jamtgaard. However, in light of the above recited deficiencies of the proposed combination of references with respect to claim 14, Applicants assert that rejection of claims 15-21 are now moot and that the claims are allowable over the cited references. The Applicants request that the rejection of claims 15-21 be withdrawn.

Regarding claim 22, beginning in the paragraph at the bottom of page 5 and continuing through page 6, line 4, the Office Action suggests that claim 22 merely differs from claims 1, 10 and 14 in that "arranging result information content from the source information content according to the capabilities of the receiving device; generating transformation rules according to the transformation between the source information content and the result information content; and applying the appropriate transformation rules to the source information content when the

content is requested by the receiving device” which is the Office Action suggests is disclosed in Jamtgaard (see Figs. 4-6).

The Applicants respectfully disagreed with the above recited assertion in the previous Office Action response. The Office Action was silent in responding to the Applicants argument in the instant Office Action. The Applicants maintain disagreement with the above assertion. Applicants respectfully disagree that claim 22 differs from claims 1, 10, and 14 merely by the features suggested in the Office Action and asserts that instead claim 22 should be interpreted based upon its own recited features.

However, in response to the proposed rejection of claim 22, Applicants assert that because the proposed combination fails to disclose every element set forth in Applicants’ claims 1, 10, and 14 (see remarks above), then claim 22, which recites additional features beyond those recited in claims 1, 10, and 14, is also allowable over the proposed combination of references.

Further, Applicants submit that claim 22 is also different from the proposed combination of references for at least the following reasons. Claim 22 recites, among other features, at least generating transformation rules and applying the transformation rules to the source information content when the content is requested by the receiving device.

In contrast to the Applicants’ claimed invention, Jamtgaard discloses a translation server that may include a database that may include XSL rules used by the XML engine for converting XHTML pages into RML, one or more URL Ids and various device information whereas the Applicants set forth generating transformation rules and applying the transformation rules to the source information content when the content is requested by the receiving device.

Therefore, Jamtgaard is different than the invention set forth in Applicants’ independent claim 22. Jamtgaard fails to at least disclose the above recited features in Applicants’ claim 22. The Office Action has failed to suggest any similarities between Scott and the features recited in Applicants’ claim 22.

For at least the reasons presented above, Applicants assert that Jamtgaard and Scott, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose each and every feature set forth in independent

claim 22. Claim 22 is therefore allowable over the proposed combination of references and Applicants request that the rejection of claim 22 be withdrawn.

Claims 23-26 were also rejected as being obvious over the proposed combination of Scott and Jamtgaard. However, in light of the above recited deficiencies of the proposed combination of references with respect to claim 22, Applicants assert that the rejection of claims 23-26 is now moot and that the claims are allowable over the cited references. The Applicants request that the rejection of claim 23-26 be withdrawn.

The Applicants respectfully assert that the Office Action has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness for the following reasons. First, as set forth above, the cited references fail to disclose each and every feature of the Applicants' claimed invention. Second, the Office Action has failed to disclose, either in the cited references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, a suggestion or motivation to combine the two references. Finally, the Applicants respectfully submit that the Office action has failed to suggest that the proposed combination has any reasonable expectation of success. Therefore, for at least the reasons set forth above, the Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Therefore, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims passed to issue.

CONCLUSION

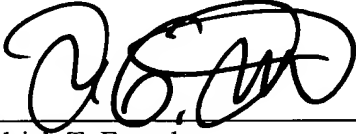
Based on at least the foregoing reasoning, the Applicants respectfully submit that the cited references, alone or in the proposed combination, fail to disclose the features of the Applicants' claimed invention. For at least these reasons, the Applicants believe that claims 1-26 are in condition for allowance and requests that the application be passed to issue.

Should the Examiner disagree or have any questions regarding this submission, the Applicants invite the Examiner to telephone the undersigned at (312) 775-8000.

A Notice of Allowability is courteously solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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